

63 BC

Caesar was 37

688-9 BC

691

was elected PONTIFEX MAXIMUS by
a political dodge. Held this office till he
died 3-15-44 BC

catiline conspiracy: Crassus & Caesar
accused of complicity

Crassus motion in Senate for less than death
to Catiline was defeated

63 BC

In early months of 63 BC
Caesar scored the greatest success
so far of the 37 yrs of his life. He was
elected to the vacant office
of chief priest of the Roman
State - **PONTIFEX MAXIMUS**,
the title that survived paganism
to become the appellation of
the **POPPES**.

This post was for life. He was head of the state clergy and possessed authority to decide questions of sacred law. He now moved from his family home (in Subura) into the official residence (in which he lived for the rest of his life). Caesar disbelieved totally in religion, but Keenly carried on his family's expense in its rituals and traditions

63 B.C.

Consuls for 63 B.C. were
Gaius Antonius Hybrida
and
Cicero

The Conservatives decided Cicero
was better than Catiline

5 Dec 63 BC

Rome

Meeting of the Senate

Consul elect SILANUS proposed that the imprisoned men (associated with the conspiracy of Catiline) plus 4 others (not caught yet) be executed. Fourteen ex-consuls did not disagree. Caesar (as praetor) had a turn to speak. The speech he delivered was a masterpiece of skill.

while utterly dissociating himself from what the defendants had done, he equally deplored the death penalty & proposed the conspirators be imprisoned for life, their property confiscated.

Silanus now pretended that his earlier words were misunderstood; so did many other Senators. Cato attacked Caesar & Silanus. He carried the day & the plotters were executed. As Caesar left the Senate he nearly met death at the hands of Cicero's body guard.

63 BC

Cicero won the election for Consulship.

His chief opponent was Catiline.
Catiline made secret plans to murder Cicero and seize power by force.

Cicero discovered the plot. He denounced Catiline in the Senate.

Catiline fled with his army.

To nearly Etruria

63BC

Marcus TULLIUS in Rome was the inventor of the 1st important system of shorthand. It was made up of more than 5,000 symbols and was in use for 600 years.

63BC

Caesar became pontifex maximus
(chief priest) in 63BC - his first
political success.

63BC

Conspiracy of Catiline

Cicero's Catilinarian Orations

63BC (Sept. 23)

Cesar Augustus was born in
Rome

636e to AD 395

Rome controlled Judaea
and to the north & south
of Israel

63 BC.

Cicero, when Consul in 63 BC enacted
a law prohibiting "in Absentia"
Candidacy

63BC

Mithradates (c131-63BC)

The great king of Pontus is said to have swallowed toxic substances systematically increasing the dose until he made himself immune from assassination by poison. Ironically, when he was defeated and cornered by the Romans, he tried to commit suicide by poison, only to find that it had no effect. He had to get

a soldier to kill him with a sword.

63 BC

Caesar was elected pontifex
maximus

63 BC

Cicero, orator, compiler
record of Roman life

63BC

Caesar voted in the Senate against the execution of Catiline's accomplices and remarked coolly in his speech that human personality does not outlive death.

In 63BC he was elected PONTIFEX MAXIMUS, head of the Roman religion.

Dec 63 B.C.

Cæsar advocated mercy for CATILINE and the conspirators and this increased the enmity of the senatorial party and its leaders.

63BC

Cato protested against Caesar's
complicity in Catiline's plot

63 BC born

14 AD died

Gaius Julius Octavianus.

1st Roman Emperor 27 BC - 14 AD

43 BC member of 2nd Triumvirate
with Antony and Lepidus

B 763 B C

Pompey enters Syria, completes conquest of Palestine and makes it part of Roman province of Syria

63BC

Defeated by Pompey, MITHRIDATES VI
commits suicide.

63BC

Pompey ended Jewish civil war
by making Judea subject to
the governor of Syria

63 BC - 3/15/44 BC

CAESAR

In 63 BC he was elected PONTIFEX
MAXIMUS and held that job until
he died. ABOUT 19 YEARS

Sept 23, 63 BC
Born

Aug 19, 14 AD
died

Octavian (Augustus)
He was 16 when he died
as Emperor of Rome

63 B C

A Roman army under Pompey besieged a Jerusalem again internally divided. The city was betrayed, the Temple was bloodily stormed and Pompey entered the Holy of Holies.

He suffered HYRCANUS to remain as high priest, but not king and left a Roman garrison in Jerusalem.

Independence was lost; the rule
of Rome had begun; and the troubles
of Judah were not ended.

63BC

Caesar was chosen pontifex maximus, an office of great prestige and prominence in a state in which religion and politics had always been closely associated.

He took no part in the Catiline Conspiracy of this year.

63BC

The Jews squabbled among themselves. Claimants appealed to Rome

Pompey and his legions arrived and cut their way into the Judean capital.

Palastine became a Roman province, though nominally a puppet Jewish dynasty survived.

63BC

Caesar was elected Pontifex
maximus (allegedly by heavy
bribe)

Sept 23, 63 BC

Augustus was born
GAIUS OCTAVIUS, son of GAIUS OCTAVIUS,
a Roman senator and ATIA, niece of
JULIUS CAESAR

63 BC

(Famous Orator)

Marcus Tullius Cicero
was Consul.

He was exiled 58 BC but
recalled 57 BC

He was killed in 43 BC
by Antony as was his brother,
Quintus Tullius Cicero

63BC

Cassius was elected head of
college of priests (pontifex maximus)

63BC

Cato the Younger backed the unsuccessful
prosecution of the Consul elect M. Aurena
and helped condemn Catiline's accomplices.

63 BC

Caesar promoted the land distribution bill of PUBLIUS SERVILIUS RULLUS.

63BC

Caesar prosecuted GAIUS Rabirius
And used the trial to attack the legality
of the SENATUS CONSULTUM ULTIMUM,
the Senate's decree of a state of emergency

(706) Returning to Rome at age 30, he married
TERENTIA, whose ample dowry now enabled
him to go into politics. In 75 BC he distinguished
himself by his first administration of a
quaestorship in Sicily. In 70 BC having
resumed the practice of law, he raised a
furore among the aristocracy by
accepting a retainer from the cities of
Sicily and bringing suit against the senator
CAIUS VERRES, on the charge that as propraetor
there (73-71 BC) VERRES had sold his appoint-
ments and decisions, had lowered

63 BC (Consul)

MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO

106 BC - 43 BC

①

Born near ARPINUM (halfway between
Rome & Naples). His father was just rich
enough to give his son the best education
that the age could provide. He engaged the
Greek poet ARCHIAS to tutor MARCUS in
literature and Greek and then sent the youth
to study law with Q. MUCIUS SCAEVOLE, the
greatest jurist of his time. Cicero listened
eagerly to the trials and debates in the FORUM
and rapidly learned the arts and tricks of

forensic speech. "To succeed in the law," he said, "a man must renounce all pleasures, avoid all amusements, say farewell to recreation, games, entertainment, almost to intercourse with his friends."

Soon he was practicing law himself and making speeches whose brilliance and courage won him the gratitude of the middle classes and the plebs. He prosecuted a favorite of SULLA and denounced the proscriptions in the midst of the SULLAN terror (80 BC). Shortly afterward he went to Greece and continued there his studies of oratory and philosophy. After three happy years in Athens he passed over to Rhodes where he heard the lectures of APOLLONIUS, son of MOLON, on rhetoric and those of POSEIDONIUS on philosophy. From the first he learned the periodic sentence structure and purity of speech that were to distinguish his style; and from the other that mild STOICISM which he later expounded in his essays on religion, government, friendship and old age.

mitigate the poverty of the masses. It refused to let him address the Assembly on that last day, and listened in anger when he swore that he had preserved the city. The revolution was not over. With Caesar's consulship it would begin again.

End 638C

When, at the end of 63, he laid down his office, all the propertied classes in the community, he tells us, gave him thanks, named him immortal, and escorted him in honor to his home. The proletariat did not join in these demonstrations. It could not forgive him for violating the laws of Rome by putting citizens to death without appeal; it felt that he had made no effort to remove the causes of Catiline's revolt, or to ~~improve~~

63-40BC

Year 11

HYRCANUS II was ethnarch
and high priest.
Judea lost its independence
to Rome.

Sept 23, 63 BC

Gettysburg area from

63 BC

Pompey, conqueror in the
3rd Mithridatic War, reaches
the Caucasus, conquered Syria
and ~~brought~~ brings the Near East
under Roman rule
He took Jerusalem (63 BC) and
brought Aristobulus II to Rome.

63 BC

With Pompey's capture of Jerusalem in 63 BC, the strong arm of Rome pulled the Holy Land into the Western sphere.

63BC

CONSPIRACY OF CATILINE

Catiline made an attempt to overthrow the gov't at Rome. Catiline & Antonius were made consuls through the aid of Caesar and Crassus, but the plan failed and Cicero was chosen instead of Antonius. Catiline planned to burn the city and kill Cicero, but CICEO was warned and in the Senate denounced Catiline, who fled from

the city and began war, but was defeated and killed.

Pompey returned and the Senate refused to grant Pompey's request for his soldiers. Pompey then severed his alliance with that party and joined Crassus and Caesar.

63 BC

~~Jan 1st~~

Pompey decided the civil war
in favor of HYRCANUS II

The Temple mount was
besieged and captured
by Pompey

63 BC

Calendar

Was 355 days long \pm

Extra 20 days \pm were inserted at
end Feb every 2 yrs (or ought to
have been)

By time of 46 BC seasons were lagging
100 days \pm behind the Cal; so few intercalations
were made. 63 BC Cal was Pontifex Maximus
& made intercalations but when he went
to Gaul in 58 BC the practice ceased with

one or two exceptions.

63 BC

1912 Dates J-BK

POMPEIUS was called to help
the Pharsians against the
Jews.

He makes the Jews tributary
to Rome.

63BC

1912 Dates J-BK

Done

First speech of Cicero against
Catiline

63 BC

Pompey, the Roman Commander, arrived and besieged Jerusalem. He defiled the Holy places going right into the innermost sanctuary of the Temple.

Aristobulus both King and high priest was dispatched as a prisoner to Rome. Together with his children. He transferred the high priesthood to his brother HYRCANUS and he made the whole Jewish Nation

from

63 BCE

Pompey, the Roman General marched through the kingdom of the Seleucids into Palestine. After 3 months' siege Roman legions entered Jerusalem in 63 BCE. Judah became a Roman province.

With this event the political independence of Israel came to an abrupt end.

63BC

1912Dates J-BK

(106-43BC) MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO

The greatest orator of Rome and one of the most famous statesmen. Studied law and oratory and traveled abroad, Elected quaestor in 76 BC. Delivered his 6 orations against Verres, and was elected Consul in 63 BC. He frustrated the conspiracy of Catiline. Was charged by his enemies with putting citizens to death without trial and was obliged to leave Rome and live

in Thessalonica in 58 Bc. He was recalled in 16 moer and while opposed by his own party was counted by Pompey and Caesar. After the battle of Pharsalia he joined Caesar. In the civil war he supported Octavianus and denounced Antony in his Philippics. When the triumph of Octavianus, Lepidus, and Antony was formed Cicero was proscribed and his life was sought. While trying to escape in a covered litter, old and infirm, he was overtaken by soldiers and without resistance offered his neck to the executioners.

1912 Dates J-BK

63 BC

(95-46 BC.) CATO, Marcus PORCIUS, the Younger
Roman Statesman. In youth - a soldier.
Became Consul (65 BC). Elected Tribune
(63 BC). Delivered a famous speech against
Caesar's influence in the conspiracy of
Catiline. Always an enemy of Caesar.

63BC

1912 Dates J-BK

The Romans under Pompey
subjugated the whole country
including the Philistines.

After this, they disappeared as
a nationality

no. 8, 63BC
(108 - 62BC) CATILINE (Lucius Sergius
Catilina)

1912 Dates J-BK

A Roman noble who conspired against the Republic. Governor of Africa in 67 BC, he aspired for the consulship but was disqualified for maladministration of affairs in his province. He formed a conspiracy of young Roman nobles. This was revealed to Cicero, then Consul, by FULVIA. Cicero was to be assassinated

as a first step. He was kept so well informed of every step that he was able to protect himself.

On Nov 6, 63 BC, a meeting of the conspirators was held and new plans evolved. Cicero frustrated them. On Nov. 8, Catiline appeared in the Senate and Cicero launched forth the famous oration against Catiline, exposing the minutest details of the plot. Catiline tried to answer but was mocked. He fled, his fellow conspirators were arrested, and, in the following year, Catiline was defeated and slain by a Roman Army.

638C

Informed by his spies what was
about CICERO denounced Catilina in
the Senate in four famous orations.
Catilina fled to Etruria. Other
conspirators remained in Rome where
they were arrested and executed.

63BC

Cesar

In the elections of 63BC, Messius
brought helped him become PONTIFEX
MAXIMUS.

63B C

Cicero was Consul. As Consul he suppressed the conspiracy of Catiline whom he excoriated in four famous orations. Acting on the strength of the SENATUS CONSULTUM ULTIMUM ("extreme decree of the Senate"), he had several conspirators summarily executed.

63BC

Catiline again ran for consulship but again was defeated.

Catiline turned to demagoguery to build popular support: he appealed to the disadvantaged by promising abolition of debts. At the same time, he plotted to seize control of the Roman gov't by force.

63 BC

Judea became a Roman
province.

63BC

Rome

Cicero was Consul.

Catiline's conspiracy was detected
and suppressed by Cicero

63-12BC

M. V. ABRIPPA engineer.

Sept 23 & 24, 63 BC

Birthday of Octavian
who later (27 BC - 14 AD) reigned
as Augustus.

63BC

Siege of Jerusalem

Josephus (commander of Jewish forces defending the city) recorded that the head of a friend standing beside him on a wall was struck off completely by a Roman catapult ball.

Even at ranges approaching 400 meters (437 yds) one of these balls could

apparently smash through several
ranks of soldiers before bouncing
to a stop.

At the same siege, according to
Josephus, a pregnant woman was
killed by a ball and the fetus was
hurled 100 ft.

03Bc

Cicero was Consul

63 BC

1

He was born as OCTAVIUS, the son
of an obscure country money-lender.

His mother was the only child
of Julius Caesar's only sister,

Consequently he was the Dictator's
nearest male relative. When he
heard the news (44 BC) he & Marcus
Antonius set off for Italy together from
North Greece.

He was his great uncle's heir. He received a warm welcome both from Caesar's veterans and from Cicero.

Soon he showed himself in all the arts of statesmanship more than a match for either Antony or Cicero.

63 BC \Rightarrow AD 14
Born

Emperor Julius Octavianus
Established the principate
maecenas managed his home
affairs. Agrippa and Tiberius
fought his wars. Livia
initiated his social legislation.
He sat in the center and pulled
the strings

63 BC

DURANT

Pontus & Judaea become Roman
provinces

63-40BC

DURANT

HYRCANUS II, King of Judea

63BC

DURANT

Pompey stood with his victorious
legions at Damascus.

Pompey decided for SYRCAUUS II

When Jerusalem fell, 12,000 jews
were slaughtered. He ordered his men
to leave the treasures of the Temple
untouched but exacted an indemnity
of 10,000 Talents (£3,600,000) from the nation.

Hyrconius II was made high priest
and nominal ruler of Judea but
as a ward of Antipater the Idumean
who had helped Rome.

63BC

Age 37

Caesar Chief Priest: The startling change of Caesar's appointment was that he easily defeated two other candidates of far greater seniority. One of them was the governor under whom Caesar had served in CILICIA 15 yrs ago, who had sharply criticised Caesar's honors to MARIUS, 2 yrs earlier. Both of these men owed all their early advancement to SULLA, so that the

election of Caesar was a striking success
for his Mancin Affiliations.

Caesar recaptured the office from patrician
from the plebeian nobility for the first
time in nearly 50 years

63 BC

Age 37

Caesar became Chief Priest for life. He made a speech against the death-penalty for supporters of Catiline.

He was elected to the vacant office of chief priest of the Roman state - PONTIFEX MAXIMUS & the title that survived paganism to become the appellation of the POPES

this chief priesthood, which was reserved
for nobles, constituted a special sort of post-
tenable not for a year, but for life. Its
occupant, though in no way debarred from
holding other appointments, was the head
of the state clergy and possessed authority
to decide questions of sacred law. Since
at home, there were so closely intermingled
with politics, the chief priesthood was
considerable factor in the political success
and a channel of patronage

03BC

HYRCANUS II continued as
High Priest and was reconfirmed
in the position by GABINUS Governor
SYRIA

43BC

Pompey the Great defeated
ARISTOBULUS III and took
Jerusalem - and entered the
Holy of Holies -

Pompey reinstalled HYRCANUS II
as high priest naming him
"ethnarch" ("ruler of the people")
over Judea, Galilee, Idumea and
Perea

The Psalm of Solomon refers
to the events of Pompey's
conquest lamenting the
destruction of the Temple
and looking forward to
better times.

63 BC

After POMPEY defeated ARISTOBULUS II and took Jerusalem in 63 - and entered the TEMPLE'S HOLY OF HOLIES - he reinstalled HYRCANUS II as high priest, naming him "ETIHNARCH" ("ruler of the people"). The title "Kerig" was no longer used and HYRCANUS II who reported directly to the Roman Governor, now in actuality was merely

a high priest over a religious Community -
and a rather small one, since it now
included only Judaea, GALILEE, IDUMEA
and PENE. The rule of the HASMONEAN
house, therefore, came to an end, and once
the Jewish Nation was under foreign domination.

The Psalms of SOLOMON, written about mid-
first century B.C. refers to the events of Pompey's
Conquest, lamenting the desecration of the TEMPLE
and looking forward to better times in a
MESSIANIC future.

63 BC

HYRCANUS II continued as High Priest
and was reconfirmed in the position
by GABINUS, governor of Syria

23 SEPT. 63 BC

(OCTAVIAN)

CAESAR AUGUSTUS BORN

He was not a Caesar until
he was adopted as his son by
Julius Caesar.

He was about 18 when his uncle
Julius Caesar was murdered

3 - 15 - 44 BC

63BC

When Pompey captured Jerusalem
in 63BC, his final assault was made
on a 'SATURN'S-DAY' when he knew the Jews
would offer no resistance

63-40BC

HYRCANUS II

Hasmoneans

It was vital that the Romans
held the lands of the eastern
Mediterranean seaboard against
their enemy, Parthia, to the east.
Pompey went to the East and
took Jerusalem.

63 BC - 12 BC

MARCUS VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA

Roman general. A close friend of OCTAVIAN (later Emperor Augustus), he won a name in the wars in Gaul before becoming consul in 37 BC. (age 26) He organized Octavian's fleet and is generally given much credit for the defeat (36 BC) of SEXTUS POMPEIUS in the naval battles at MYLAE AND NAUOCHUS (N. Sicily). Agrippa took part in the war against Antony, and his naval operations were the basis of Octavian's decisive victory at ACTIUM in 31 BC. He was perhaps the most

trusted of all of AUGUSTUS' lieutenants and rendered many services, notably in putting down disorders in both East and West. His third wife was AUGUSTUS' daughter JULIA (39 BC - AD 14)

Julia was wife in turn of
M. Claudius Marcellus (d 23 BC)
M. VIPSANIUS AGRIPPA
and
TIBERIUS

Her infidelities caused her banishment (by Augustus) to PANDATARIA Island in the TYRRHENIAN Sea. Soon after TIBERIUS became Emperor, she died of starvation.

Agrippa built PANtheon 27 BC

63 BC

ARISTOBULUS II revolted
against his brother John HYRCANUS
II.

A civil war followed, and
resulted in Roman intervention
and the taking of Jerusalem
by POMPEY in 63 BC.

Pompey stormed Jerusalem after a siege lasting 3 months and entered the Holy of Holies in the Temple, which was forbidden to everyone except the High Priest - who himself could only enter on one day a year.

However, Pompey showed the utmost respect, telling Priests to resume

their duties and sacrifices
immediately.

Pompey made Syria into a
province and reduced the
Hasmonaean kingdom to Judaea,
Galilee and part of Idumaea.
He made HYRCANUS nominal
ruler, granting him title of
ETHNARCH

C 63BC → C 15BC

STRABO

63BC → (?) AD 74

a. geographer & astronomer

638C

Restored by Pompey, Syria
prospered under the Romans, linking
the Mediterranean markets to
the inland caravan trade

63BC

Cicero became Consul and performed
his greatest service to the state
by putting down the conspiracy
of CATILINE

63 BC

Tribune of the Plebs TITUS
LABIENUS

23 Sept 63 BC

Born at Rome as GAIVS OCTAVIVS
His father (another Gaius Octavius)
was the first in the family to
become a Senator. He died when
Octavian was 4. His mother
was daughter of JULIA (sister to
Julius Caesar)

63 BC

With Roman intervention in
Palestine both brothers appealed
for Roman support and Pompey sided
with HYRCANUS II remaining
him as high priest.

63BC

Antipater II, son of Antipater and
father of Herod the Great was instrumental
in having HYRCANUS II reinstated
and in deposing his younger brother